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SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES ARISING IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Day of General Discussion on article 3 of the Covenant: equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the ICESCR

Monday, 13 May 2002

Domestic violence - an 'Equal Rights Issue'
*A history and analysis of ECOSOC and other UN documents on the prevention of and response to violence against women in the family**

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* Issued as submitted

**The views expressed in the present document are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations.

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I. Introduction

1.In the last quarter of a century the United Nations and its specialized bodies - such as WHO and UNICEF - have published a large number of conventions, recommendations and reports in the field of violence against women and specifically on domestic violence. This global social phenomenon *should not be treated as the 'private problem' of individual women or as a 'family affair'.* Instead, in accordance with the UN documents in the field, it is the responsibility and the duty of the international community as well as of *Governments to address it* with complex, coordinated sets of effective legal measures and policies.

2.At this stage we all have to be confronted by the fact, that violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular is *a gender specific phenomenon,* an extremely serious and severe manifestation of *discrimination against women*, closely connected to unequal and unjust power relations in our societies. In other words, violence in the family, violence between spouses or intimate partners, the phenomenon that affects women as victims disproportionately and widely, is a *clear and cruel manifestation of the subordinate position of women in societies.*

3.The numerous UN documents and instruments in the field of the prevention of and response to violence against women, including domestic violence, are *more than symbolic declarations*. They *should be known, referred to and effectively used* by individual women, by NGOs and other concerned groups as well as by Governments in their efforts towards effective changes in the lives of women actually or potentially effected by gender-based violence.
In spite of the achievements of modern ways of 'information-transfer', such as the Internet, it is not easy to become familiar with these documents, which were meant to be used as effective tools towards changes in legislation, policies, principles and strategies.
The main reason for this difficulty is, oddly, the extremely large number of the relevant UN documents in the field. At this stage it would be *almost impossible to even list their titles* in the form of a 'UN documents in the fields violence against women/domestic violence catalog', let alone to learn, understand and effectively use them all.

4. Instead of trying to put together such a catalog, my aim in this paper is to write an overview, *an outline of the main stages of the development of UN based work in the field of violence against women* (with an emphasis on domestic violence). In other words I would like to outline the history of the development of the international standards in the field on the basis of some crucial UN documents. I would like to follow and identify the developmental process in which domestic violence first became *a 'public issue' from a 'private issue' and than a 'human rights issue'.* Moreover I would like to identify the most important theoretical elements/concepts in each stage of the development and to derive and conclude from these what kind of 'state actions' are required on the basis of them.

II. An outline of international responses to domestic violence – as reflected in UN documents

5.In 1996 Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali summarized the change of paradigm in the international discourse on violence against women, including domestic violence, with the following words:

'In earlier decades, international discussions in the Commission on the Status of Women and other forums did not address the issue of violence as an all-encompassing human rights problem requiring specific government response. Instead, the problem was framed in terms of domestic violence and violence involving specific categories of women, such as refugees and migrant workers. Many in the international community regarded violence against women as a private matter between individuals, not a public human rights issue requiring government or international action. However, after many years of work by women's organizations and other NGOs, a view began to take hold among Governments, that all forms of violence against women, including domestic abuse, are a matter of major concern to the international community.'[1]

On the basis of their specificities I identified three main phases in the (above outlined) history of the development of international norms and standards concerning responses to violence against women and in particular domestic violence. The first phase starts with the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held in Copenhagen in 1980 (hereinafter Copenhagen conference) and ends with the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna. This was the period of time in which domestic violence became *a 'public issue' from a 'private issue'* and responding to the phenomenon clearly became a *government responsibility* (as opposed to the responsibility of individuals and NGOs alone). The documents issued in this period gradually recognized that 'domestic violence' is one of the several forms included in a wider conceptual category: 'violence against women'. In other words: it became a clear conclusion of the work of this period that 'domestic violence' is a gender-based phenomenon, which affects mainly women and the most specific reason for victimization by these acts is that the victim belongs to the female gender. The documents of this period began to interpret violence against women in the family (domestic violence) as an extremely serious form of discrimination against women, and, as such, the phenomenon got conceptually separated from other forms of family violence (such as child abuse).

6.In the second phase of development the international community identified domestic violence as *a violation of human rights.*

The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights was a milestone in the interpretation of the concept of 'human rights'. It became evident that traditional human rights and government responsibilities in the field of human rights had to be applied to the specific situation of women in several areas of life. In the context of domestic violence this means that governments have a positive obligation to (effectively) protect the human dignity, personal freedom and integrity, right to freedom from cruel and inhuman treatment as well as other relevant human rights of women. Most importantly, this obligation and responsibility arises even if it is an individual (non-state actor, such as a spouse or partner) who violates these rights.

7. One of the main characteristics of the third phase is the formulation of *model strategies/guidelines* for Governments with the aim of more effective legislation, law enforcement and complex (multi-agency) measures in the field of domestic violence. Following the first two stages research, theory and legislative as well as enforcement experiences were available in the area of effective state responses to domestic violence. A large number of Member States have introduced new legislation and several other measures. On the basis of this huge body of knowledge and experience the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women and the ECOSOC (in 1995) as well as the General Assembly through ECOSOC (in 1997) have issued

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[1] The United Nations and the Advancement of Women, 1945-1996, The United Nations Blue Books Series Volume VI, UN Department of Public Information, New York, Introduction by Boutros Boutros-Ghali p.55

such models. In addition, UN mechanisms for *the control and active encouragement of Governments' activities* in addressing violence against women/domestic violence were strengthened. These mechanisms include the request of the CEDAW Committee that Governments cover the issue of violence against women in their periodic reports, in line with General Recommendations 12 and 19. Further examples are the active work of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women as well as the complaint mechanisms under the recent Optional Protocol to CEDAW.

III. Phase 1: From a 'private issue' to a 'public issue'

8. The 'pre-history'of active UN work for the prevention of and response to violence against women was written by brave and *committed women's NGOs and individual activists*. The detailed introduction to their work exceeds the limits of this paper. However I should note, that their story is an important and integral part of 'women in history' and the 'history of women'. In other words the 'pre-history' of formal UN documents on violence against women is a history of women's experiences, feminist solidarity and women's courage.One of the first books focusing on domestic violence in global literature was *Scream Quietly or the Neighbors Will Hear*, by Erin Pizzey, published in 1974. It follows from the characteristics of the history of efforts to address the issue of violence against women - mainly from the roots of these efforts in real experiences 'in the field'- that the author was the founder of the first shelter for battered women in England. The book and the documentary based on it *called attention to the phenomenon, internationally*. The speed, dynamism and commitment of the work in this area is reflected in the fact, that today the books, articles, international reports, conventions and recommendations and other documents related to domestic violence would obviously fill up a whole library. Most probably it would be impossible to collect them all.

9.Active UN work in the area started at the Copenhagen Conference in 1980. Among the 47 resolutions adopted by the Conference there is one on "Battered Women and Violence in the Family". According to the Programme of Action[2]:

"Legislation should also be enacted and implemented in order to prevent domestic and sexual violence against women. All appropriate measures, including legislative ones, should be taken to allow victims to be fairly treated in all criminal procedures." (Legislative measures/65.)

10. Two years later a strongly worded ECOSOC resolution[3] condemned all forms of violence against women and children, including and specifically mentioning violence in the family. From the early 1980s on ECOSOC has been keeping the issue of domestic violence on its agenda. ECOSOC resolutions in the forthcoming two decades were published almost annually. These documents *reflected on the rapidly growing body of research* in the area as well as on the variety of new legislative, law enforcement and policy decisions in several Member States. An example is Resolution 1984/14. Its Preamble is almost a mirror of the most important research conclusions of the time, regarding the nature of domestic violence:

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[2] Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and peace, held in Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980, A/Conf/94/35

[3] ECOSOC Resolution 1982/22

"Recognizing that violence within the family has serious negative consequences for all the individuals concerned and follows patterns of abuse that are frequently cyclical, presenting serious problems for society as a whole,
Further recognizing that violence within the family is found among various population groups..."

Indeed, research on domestic violence has proved that it has *specific characteristics* that should be learned and recognized by those who work with victims and/or perpetrators, including health workers, social workers, police and the justice system. The Resolution challenges the tendency to minimize the effects and the harm of domestic violence. Moreover it refers to "patterns of abuse" and the "cyclic nature" of most domestic abuse.

Similarly, several statements in the Preamble of ECOSOC Resolution 1986/18 are reflections on research based, theoretical observations. An example is the reference to the different manifestations of domestic violence including *physical, psychological and sexual violence.*

Several theoretical publications, indeed prove, that the concrete manifestations of domestic violence belong to the three categories mentioned in the Preamble. Research indicates that in most cases of domestic violence abuses belonging to each category take place together and/or the abuser uses these forms of violence on a 'rotation basis'.

In the above mentioned Resolution 'domestic violence' is already a *separate conceptual category* that is gender specific and gender based and therefore conceptually separable from other forms of violence within the family such as child abuse.

11. At the Nairobi World Conference (on the Achievements of the UN Decade for Women) in 1985 the situation of 'abused women' and the role of Governments in addressing domestic violence were among the areas of Special concern. The language of the Report of the Conference was far more radical that that of the Copenhagen Conference five years earlier:

'Gender specific violence is increasing and Governments must affirm the dignity of women, as a priority action. Governments should therefore intensify their efforts to establish or strengthen forms of assistance to victims of such violence through the provision of shelter, support, legal and other services. In addition to immediate assistance to victims of violence against women in the family and in society, Governments should undertake to increase public awareness of violence against women as a societal problem, establish policies and legisklative measures to ascertain its causes and prevent and eliminate such violence in particular by suppressing degrading images and representations of women in society, and finally encourage the development of educational and re-educational measures for offenders."[4]

It is an important step forward that this document explicitely points out *the relationship between the subordination of women in society and violence against women.* This approach is futher elaborated and analyzed in several forthcoming UN documents that identify a two-way relationship between women's subordination and gender-based violence. On the one hand, societies tend to *marginalize the issue of violence against women* due to the very limited opportunities of women to articulate their specific concerns, as their share in political and all other public decision making is small. On the other hand women's frequent, serious victimization by gender specific violence (e.g. domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual harrassment at the workplace) is *an obstacle to their participation in 'public life' on equal tern s with men.*

The two-way relationship between power inequalities of the sexes in society and violence against women is clearly referred to in the following year in ECOSOC Resolution 1986/18.

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[4] Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achieements of the United Nations Dacade for Women:Equality, Development and Peace, held in Nairobi from 15 July to 26 July 1985, including the agenda and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, A/Conf. 116/8/Rev. 1

12. A major step towards the understanding of domestic violence as a form of sex discrimination was General Recommendation 12 of the Cedaw Committee. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination of Women (CEDAW), the key instrument in women's rights, often referred to as the "Bill of Rights of Women",was adopted in 1979. As I pointed out earlier, at that point violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular were not approached as discrimination/equality issues. The situation was "remedied" by General Recommendations 12 and 19 of the CEDAW Committee. These Recommendations *interpret* the concept of discrimination so that it covers violence against women, including domestic violence. According to General Recommendation 12 governements should include issues related to government responses to gender based violence in their periodic reports. General Recommendation 19 (adopted in 1992) provides a detailed analysis of the relationship between the concepts of "discrimination against women" and violence against women.

13. ECOSOC Resolution 1990/15 is concerned specifically with violence against women in the family, in addition to gender specific violence at the workplace and elsewhere in society. The Resolution calls Governments to *take immediate measures to punish these acts appropriately*. The document also stresses the importance of special *training programs* for police, prosecutors and the judiciary. Obviously all legal systems, in some form, criminalized violence against women prior to this Resolution, too. More precisely, according to the letters of the law, violence against women, including domestic violence, was hardly exempt from the general prohibition of violence in the criminal codes of the Member States. It is difficult to imagine a statute stating that "battery is a crime except if the victim is the spouse of the offender." What the Resolution was actually reflecting upon was the *gap between the letters of laws and the frequent view that the law should not be applied in "a domestic context"*. Prior to adequate attention to "appropriate penalties" the criminal law consequences of violence against wives or female partners rarely protected women from further violence and rarely reflected to the actual harm caused to the women concerned.The attitudes of those who apply the law are often also obstacles to an effective response to the phenomenon. Discriminative stereotypes about women, the lack of knowledge and understanding of the nature and the consequences of domestic violence frequently result in victim blaming and in the failure of holding the batterer responsible. This is the reason why the Resolution urges special training programs for police, prosecutors and judges.

14. The main characteristics of the first phase of the history of UN work on domestic violence are the recognition of the *gender specific nature* of certain forms of violence, such as domestic violence and the recogntation of the *public nature* of such violence. As opposed to the old attitude that considered violence against women a "private affair" to be dealt with by individual women and committed NGOs, the phenomenon became an issue for governments, legislations, public organs and the international community. Symbolically, in this process battered women as well as their batterers became adult citizens as opposed to children who can be freely "disciplined", as far as the victims are concerned, and children who are not responsible for their acts and who are not subject to criminal law, as far as batterers are concerned. Nevertheless, in addition to an emphasis on the individual responsibility of batterers, the United Nations documents on violence against women do not approach the phenomenon as individual problems. On the contrary: the documents stress the relationship between the *subordination of women and violence against women in society.*

IV. Phase 2: From a "women's issue" to a human rights issue

15. A major step forward in the historic process was *the human rights approach to the phenomenon of domestic violence.* This change of paradigm was obviously related to the transformation of the traditional approach to human rights. In the latter governments were mainly expected *to refrain from action* as opposed to being obliged to act and "human rights" as a concept was chiefly used in the context of *state action* as opposed to rights violations by individual actors.

16.The breaktrough in this was the 1993 Vienna World Conference for Human Rights. Governments were called to work on putting an end to violence against women both *in public and in private life.* This call was addressed to governments at a *human rights forum* as opposed to a specifically *women's forum.* The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action requested the General Assemly to adopt the draft Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and called governments to fight against all forms of violence against women, in accordance with the Declaration.The Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly later in 1993. The Document is based on the new concept of human rights which was built up at the Vienna Conference and which integrated women's specific experiences and needs into the realm of human rights.The Preamble of the Declaration recognizes *"the need for the universal application to women of the rights and principles with regard to equality, security, liberty, integrity and dignity of all human beings'* and notes that *"those rights and principles are enshrined in international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in the Convention Against Torture and Other Inhuman or Degrading treatment or Punishment"* as well as in further international instruments.

17. Is there anything new in promoting the *use of earlier human rights instruments* for the protection of the rights of women? Were these instruments not meant to be applied to all human beeings, including women? The important *new approach in the Declaration* is that women's freedom, integrity and safety is relatively very often violated by *private individuals*, including their own partners. The traditional approach to human rights, in contrast, is concerned with the violation of those rights by state agents. Moreover, women victims of domestic violence need the *active intervention of the government into their "family affairs"* in order to get protection by the state from individual actors. The traditional approach, in contrast, required government passivity as opposed to government activity. The "private sphere", private life, in the traditional understanding of human rights, had to remain intact from government intervention. The statement that womens rights are human rights clearly require that *a marital relationship and the private home is not completely intact from state intervention.* As opposed to traditional human rights situations where rights are violated by the active involvement of the state in the case of battered women rights can be violated by *the states's failure to act actively in protecting the victim's right form the individual perpatrator.* As a summary, in the traditional human rights discourse the government is requested not to act in violation of the individuals' fundamental rights and the government has obligations for violations committed by its own agents. In the new discourse which is reflected in the documents of the 1993 Vienna Conference, in order to protect women's human rights, governments are expected to actively intervene (and not just to be passive and not to act) even if the rights are violated by a private individual. By failing to intervene, in

particular if this failure is systematic, the government itself violates the human rights of women, too. On the whole, this new approach is aiming at *the integration of women's experiences and women's realities into the scope of human rights* and thereby at making women subject to the protection of human rights.

18. Another important new element in the declaration is the definition of violence against women. According to Article 1:

"For the purposes of this Declaration, the term 'violence against women' means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in., physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of these acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occuring in public or private life."

19. Acording to Article 2 domestic violence is one of many forms of violence against women. The Declaration identifies several forms of gender based violence occuring in the family: Physical, sexual and psychological violence occuring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape.

20. The central element of the Declaration is Aritcle 3 that states:

"Women are entitled to the equal enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. These rights include, inter alia:
a, The right to life
b, The right to equality
c, The right to liberty and security of person
d, The right to equal protection under the law
e, The right to be free from all forms of discrimination
f, The right to the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health
g, The right to just and favourable conditions of work
h, The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishement"

21. Even though the statement that women have equal human rights with men might sound obvious, a human rights-based approach to state obligations in the prevention of and response to violence against women was pioneering in the early 1990s.Concerning these state obligations the Declaration calls governments to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women. To this end governments are expected to take several effective steps, including, to: Exercise due dilligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the State or by private persons (Article 4. C.)

22. Further Articles of the Declaration emphasize the need for effective efforts in the area of prevention and education. There is a call to *' modify the social and cultural pattersns of conduct of men and women and to eliminate prejudicies, customary practices and all other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes and on stereotyped roles for men and women'* (Article 4. J.)

23. Recommended measures in the field of responses to violence against women can be grouped into two main categories. Those in the first group ensure that perpatrators are held responsible and those in the second are aimed at effective support by the State to the victim. Measures in the

first category include 'penal, civil, labour and administrativ sanctions in domestic legislation to punish and redress the wrongs caused to women who are subjected to violence' (Art. 4. D.). Governments should ensure that the re-victimization of women does not occur because of laws insensitive to gender considerations, enforcement practices or other interventions' (Art. 4. f.). Measures to support victims of gender based violence include access to the mechanisms of justice, information for women on their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms (Art. 4. D.) Women subjected to violence and their children should have access to specialized assistance, such as rehabilitation, assistance in child care and maintenance, treatment, counselling, health and social services, facilities and programmes, as well as support structures and governments should take all other appropriate measures to promote their safety and physical and psychological rehabilitation. (Art. 4. G.)
The Declaration also emphasises the need for *research and statistics on violence against women* and the need for an effective *cooperation between governments and non-governmental organizations*.

24. Following the list of measures to be taken by governments there is a call to UN organs and specialized agencies of the UN system to contribute to the recognition and realization of the rights and principles set forth in the Declaration. It follows that, according to the Declaration, the issue of violence against women, including domestic violence, *became a human rights issue to be approached and regularly dealt with in the complex institutional human rights and other mechanisms of the UN.*

25. One of the first imporatant steps towards fully integrating the issue of violence against women into the human rights agenda of the UN was the Commission on Human Rights Resolution apponting a *Special Rapporteur on violence against women* (Commiss.on on Human Rights Resolution 1994/45).

26. The Commission on Human on Human Rights invited the Special Rapporteur to seek and receive information on violence against women, its causes anJ consequences; recommend measures, ways and means at the national, regional and international level, to eliminate violence against women and its causes, and to remedy its consequences. The work of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women has bocome an extremely important control and advisory mechanism in the prevention of and response to domestic violence.[5]

27. At its fifty-fourth session, the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1998/52, requested all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of the tasks and duties mandated, to supply all information requested and to respond to the Special Rapporteur's visits and communications. The Commission, furthermore, welcomed the efforts by the Special Rapporteur to seek information from Governments concerning specific cases of alleged violence in order to identify and investigate situations of violence against women, its causes and consequences, in particular, where appropriate by sending joint urgent action appeals and communications with other special rapporteurs.

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[5] see e.g. The Report on the mission of the Special Rapporteur to Brazil on the issue of domestic violence (15-26 July 1996)

28. The human rights approach to violence against women was strong at the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995. The final report pointed out, that: *'Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The longstanding failure to promote those rights and freedoms in the case of violence against women is a matter of concern to all States and should be addressed.*[6]

V. Phase 3: Global models for legislation, crime prevention and criminal justice measures in the field of domestic violence

29. In the previous two phases of the development of norms and standards in the field of domestic violence *the main principles of required government measures* were established. An outline for action was formulated in the framework of the Declaration on the elimination of violence against women. One of the main characteristics of the third period, from the middle of the 1990s is the *detailed elaboration of specific tasks in state legislations and criminal justice measures.* Two important documents in this area are the 'Framework for model legislation on domestic violence', a report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women Ms Radhika Coomaraswamy (1996) and the General Assembly Resolution (52/86) on Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women (1997).

30. Both Documents are guides for Governments in developing their strategies and taking their *concrete legislative and practical measures* for the effective prevention of and response to violence against women. Both Documents contain extremely long and informative lists of such measures. The aims of specific legislation on domestic violence, alone, are elaborated in 17 points in the Framework Model. These are followed by concrete and practical recommendations for police on how to respond to domestic violence calls, how to document and register these cases, what should the police do with victims who suffered injuries etc. The Framework emphasizes the need for careful considerations for the protection of women from further violence by the perpatrator by the means of, e.g. restraining/protection orders or arrest. Detailed recommendations are addressed to prosecution services, as well as courts, too.

31. The Model Strategies and Practical Measures are divided into 11 sections that deal with criminal law, criminal procedure, police, sentencing and correction, victim support and assistance, health and social services, training, research and evaluation, crime prevention measures, international cooperation and follow-up activities.

32. Both Documents recommend rehabilitation programs for offenders who should obviouly decide to and learn to live without using violence aginst their partners. These strategic, legislative and policy guides - when understood in the context of earlier UN work towards a more effective prevention of and response to domestic violence - are excellent tools for governments in decisionmaking concerning the issue of violence against women in the family and in intimate relationships. Ideally all governments would follow all the recommendations in all the relevant areas. Obviously, however, the situation is not ideal. The more outside control upon the commitment and diligence of governments there is, in addressing the issue, the better our chances for the effective protection of women from violence.

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[6] Report on the Fourth World Conference on Women. A/CONF. 177/20, 17 October 1995

33. Control mechanisms within the UN system include reports on the implementation of the instruments for the elimination of violence against women, including the above Models. An example is the Report of the Secretary-General on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, in 1999, taking stock of achievements in all relevant areas.[7] The responses of the CEDAW Committe on governments' periodic reports, as it follows from General Racommendations 12 and 19 are 'mirrors' to individual governments' efforts and achivements in effectively addressing domestic violence. In line with the human rights approach to the issue of violence against women in the family, all other reports to UN human rights bodies must include this question, too.

34. The ongoing work of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women is a very important control mechanism as well. A relatively new and promising instrument is the Optional Protocol to CEDAW that established an individual complaint mechanism. In this framework, individual women, whose rights under CEDAW are violated can complain against their governments. Government inaction in the fields of the prevention of and effective response to domestic violence can therefor result in cases brought to the Committee in this context and it follows that - through the forthcoming case-law - the Optional Protocol can be a further effective control mechanism.

VI. Conclusion and recommendation

35. Domestic violence is one of the most brutal forms and manifestations of discrimination against women, a major tragedy that effects the lives of millions of women, children and men around the world. The amount and the content of documents on the effective prevention of and response to this phenomenon is evidence of a deep commitment of ECOSOC and the whole United Nations organization to achieving fast and radical changes in laws, principles and policies in this field. In several Member States these documents were followed by effective action - in others they remained symbolic declarations. There are yet other countries where there is hardly any awareness of the existence of international norms and standards in an area that is still considered to belong to "the private sphere". In addition to staying loyal to the deep commitment and going on with effective work in this area within the UN system, serious consideration should be given to creative ways and means for making national government organs and non-governmental organizations becoming more aware of the existing documents and instruments, norms and standards, and use them more widely and effectively in their work towards change.

36. In order to explain and illustrate this recommendation let me be specific and use my personal professional experience, that is, I believe hardly unique. In my country, domestic violence was considered to be a "private issue", until relatively recently. Largely due to the work of some excellent NGOs and a couple of interested academics the awareness of the need for a complex and effective national strategy to address the phenomenon was growing rapidly. At this stage, our government is fully committed to take major steps in all the specific fields covered by the relevant UN documents on the prevention of and response to domestic violence, including the two Models for strategy and legislation that I mentioned earlier in this paper. I have the honor of being a member of the preparatory committee for a national plan of action and new legislation

[7] General Assembly A/54/50; ECOSOC E/1999/100

addressing domestic violence, established by the Ministry of Social and Family Affairs. The expert committee has been committed to take fully into account the recommendations, norms and standards established by the international community and to take advantage of the decades of intensive work of the United Nations and other international organizations in the field. Even with the means of modern information technology, this was an extremely challenging task. The collection of even the most important documents was very time consuming and difficult and our relatively advanced research skills can still not reassure us that we have not missed something relevant. It follows that I recommend the publication of a collection of UN Documents on the prevention of and response to violence against women/domestic violence. Such a thematic collection would be a very efficient and effective guide for planning national strategies, preparing legislation and even to "working in the field" for police, prosecutors, judges and others who should be fully informed about international norms and standards relevant to their work in cases of violence against women. NGOs and practicing lawyers could use such a handbook for reference and for submitting well-prepared NGO reports as well as cases to UN institutions.

37. Confronting domestic violence is a difficult and complex task. The effective use of the variety of UN documents in the field is certainly one of the most promising ways of doing it.

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PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ANNOTATIONS

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The twenty-ninth session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, will be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 to 29 November 2002. The first meeting will be convened on Monday, 11 November 2002, at 10 a.m.

2. The attached provisional agenda and annotations for the twenty-ninth session of the Committee have been prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure of the Committee.

3. The attention of the States parties is drawn, in particular, to the annotations to item 6 containing the list of reports that will be before the Committee at its twenty-ninth session.

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PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda.

2. Organization of work.

3. Substantive issues arising in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

4. Follow-up to the consideration of reports under articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant.

5. Relations with United Nations organs and other treaty bodies.

6. Consideration of reports:

   (a) Reports submitted by States parties in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant;

   (b) Reports submitted by specialized agencies in accordance with article 18 of the Covenant.

7. Submission of reports by States parties in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant.

8. Formulation of suggestions and recommendations of a general nature based on the consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant and by the specialized agencies.

9. Adoption of the report.

10. Miscellaneous matters.

ANNOTATIONS

1. Adoption of the agenda

Under rule 5 of the rules of procedure, the first item on the provisional agenda of any session shall be the adoption of the agenda, except for the election of its officers when required under rule 14. In accordance with rule 6 the Comm ttee, during a session, may revise the agenda and may, as appropriate, add, delete or defer items.

2. Organization of work

In accordance with rule 8 of its rules of procedure, at the beginning of each session, the Committee shall consider appropriate organizational matters, including the schedule of its meetings. In this connection, the attention of the members of the Committee is drawn to the draft programme of work for the session, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee and in accordance with established practice (E/C.12/2002/L.2).

3. Substantive issues arising in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Committee decided at its fourteenth session (28 April-17 May 1996) that as from its fifteenth session its discussions relating to the implementation of the Covenant (NGO hearings, methods of work, consideration and adoption of general comments, etc.) would be conducted under this agenda item. The Committee, at its twenty-eighth session, decided, as follow-up to its days of general discussion on the right to food (third session, 1989, and seventeenth session, 1997) and in development of its General Comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (art. 11), to schedule the consideration and adoption at its next (twenty-ninth) session of a general comment on the right to water. The Committee invited the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and experts in the field to contribute to this process.

4. Follow-up to the consideration of reports under articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant

At its fourteenth session, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, recognizing the importance of periodically reviewing the implementation by States parties of its suggestions and recommendations, requested the Secretariat to submit to it, as from the fifteenth session, a document indicating all cases where follow-up had been suggested by the Committee. In this connection, the attention of the members of the Committee is drawn to document E/C.12/2002/3 which contains the requested information.

5. Relations with United Nations organs and other treaty bodies

The Committee decided at its sixth session to nominate individual members to follow the work of each of the other treaty bodies. Such members are to follow as closely as possible the work of the relevant committees, to liaise where possible with members of these committees and

to present an oral report on developments of both a procedural and substantive nature in their work which appeared to be of specific relevance to the work of the Committee (E/1992/23, paras. 371-373).

6. Consideration of reports

(a) Reports submitted by States parties in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant

In accordance with rule 61, paragraph 2, of its rules of procedure, the Committee shall normally consider the reports submitted by States parties under article 16 of the Covenant in the order in which they have been received by the Secretary-General. Representatives of the reporting States are entitled to be present at the meetings of the Committee when their reports are examined; such representatives should be able to make statements on the reports submitted by their Governments and reply to questions which may be put to them by the members of the Committee.

At its twenty-eighth session, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to schedule five reports from five States parties for consideration at its twenty-ninth session.

In accordance with rule 62, paragraph 2, of the Committee's rules of procedure, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 30 May 2002, informed the States parties concerned of the opening date and duration of the twenty-ninth session of the Committee, as well as of the dates at which their respective reports would be examined and invited them to send representatives to attend the meetings of the Committee.

As at 30 June 2002, the reports listed below had been received by the Secretary-General. The reports of the States parties which are scheduled for consideration by the Committee at its twenty-ninth session are identified by an asterisk. The tentative timetable for consideration of those reports, prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee, is contained in document E/C.12/2002/L.2.

Initial reports

Slovakia*	E/1990/5/Add.49
Solomon Islands*	E/1990/5/Add.50
Estonia*	E/1990/5/Add 51
Republic of Moldova	E/1990/5/Add.52
Brazil	E/1990/5/Add.53
Yemen	E/1990/5/Add.54

7. Submission of reports by States parties in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant

In accordance with rule 59, paragraph 1, of its rules of procedure, the Committee shall at each session consider the status of submission of reports under article 16 of the Covenant and may make appropriate recommendations to the Council, including recommendations to the effect that the Secretary-General should send reminders to States parties from which reports have not been received.

The Committee will have before it under this item the following document:

A note by the Secretary-General on the States parties to the Covenant and the Status of submission of reports (E/C.12/12/2002/10).

8. Formulation of suggestions and recommendations of a general nature based on the consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant and by the specialized agencies

Pursuant to rule 64 of its rules of procedure, the Committee may wish to make suggestions and recommendations of a general nature on the basis of its consideration of reports submitted by States parties and the reports submitted by specialized agencies, in order to assist the Council to fulfil, in particular, its responsibilities under articles 21 and 22 of the Covenant. The Committee may also wish to make suggestions for consideration by the Council with reference to articles 19, 22 and 23 of the Covenant.

9. Adoption of the report

The Committee will adopt the report on its twenty-eighth (29 April-17 May 2002) and twenty-ninth (11-29 November 2002) sessions, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council.

10. Miscellaneous matters

At its twenty-first session (1999), the Committee decided to inscribe on its agenda a standing item "Miscellaneous matters", under which it may consider any issue falling outside the scope of other standing agenda items.

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COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL RIGHTS
Twenty-ninth session
Geneva, 11-29 November 2002

STATES PARTIES TO THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS AND STATUS OF THE SUBMISSION OF REPORTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROGRAMME ESTABLISHED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN RESOLUTION 1988/4 AND RULE 58 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMITTEE

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification, as provided for in article 27 of the Covenant.

2. As at 30 June 2002 the Covenant had been ratified or acceded to by 145 States. A list of States parties as well as information on the status of the submission of reports by States parties, is to be found in the annex to the present document.

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Annex I

STATES PARTIES TO THE COVENANT AND STATUS OF SUBMISSION OF REPORTS
(as of 30 June 2002)

A. Initial and second periodic reports

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
1. Afghanistan	24 April 1983	E/1990/5/Add.8 (E/C.12/1991/SR.2, 4-6 and 8)			Overdue		
2. Albania	4 January 1992	Overdue					
3. Algeria	12 December 1989	E/1990/5/Add.22 (E/C.12/1995/SR.46, 47 and 48)			E/1990/6/Add.26 (E/C.12/2001/SR.65 and 66; E/C.12/1/Add.71)		
4. Angola	10 April 1992	Overdue					
5. Argentina	8 November 1986	E/1990/5/Add.18 (E/C.12/1994/SR.31, 32, 35, 36 and 37)		E/1988/5/Add.4 E/1988/5/Add.8 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.18-20)	E/1990/6/Add.16 (E/C.12/1999/SR.33-36)		
6. Armenia	13 December 1993	E/1990/5/Add.36 (E/C.12/1999/SR.38-40)			Was due on 30 June 2001		
7. Australia	10 March 1976	E/1978/8/Add.15 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.12-13)	E/1980/6/Add.22 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.18)	E/1982/3/Add.9 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.13-14	E/1984/7/Add.22 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.17, 18 and 21)	E/1986/4/Add.7 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.10, 11, 13 and 14)	E/1990/7/Add.13 (E/C.12/1993/ SR.13, 15 and 20)
8. Austria	10 December 1978	E/1984/6/Add.17 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.3-4)	E/1980/6/Add.19 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.8)	E/1982/3/Add.37 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.3)	E/1990/6/Add.5 (E/C.12/1994/ SR.39-41)	E/1986/4/Add.8 and Corr.1 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.4 and 7)	E/1990/6/Add.5 (E/C.12/1994/ SR.39-41)
9. Azerbaijan	13 November 1992	E/1990/5/Add.30 (E/C.12/1997/SR.39-41)			Was due on 30 June 2000		
10. Bangladesh	5 January 1999	Was due on 30 June 2001					
11. Barbados	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.33 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.3)	E/1980/6/Add.27 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.6-7)	E/1982/3/Add.24 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.14-15)	Overdue		
12. Belarus	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.19 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.16)	E/1980/6/Add.18 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.16)	E/1982/3/Add.3 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.9-10)	E/1984/7/Add.8 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.13-15)	E/1986/4/Add.19 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.10-12)	E/1990/7/Add.5 (E/C.12/1992/ SR.2, 3 and 12)
13. Belgium	21 July 1983	E/1990/5/Add.15 (E/C.12/1994/SR.15-17)			E/1990/6/Add.18 (E/C.12/2000/SR.64-66)		
14. Benin	12 June 1992	E/1990/5/Add.48 (E/C.12/2002/SR.8-10; E/C.12/1/Add.78)			Due on 30 June 2007		
15. Bolivia	12 November 1982	E/1990/5/Add.44 (E/C.12/2001/SR.15-17; E/C.12/1/Add.60)			Due on 30 June 2005		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
16. Bosnia and Herzegovina	6 March 1993	Overdue					
17. Brazil	24 April 1992	E/1990/5/Add.53. Received on 21 August 2001					
18. Bulgaria	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.24 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.12)	E/1980/6/Add.29 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.8)	E/1982/3/Add.23 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.11-13)	E/1984/7/Add.18 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.9 and 11)	E/1986/4/Add.20 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.17-19)	
19. Burkina Faso	4 April 1999	Was due on 30 June 2001					
20. Burundi	9 August 1990	Overdue					
21. Cambodia	26 August 1992	Overdue					
22. Cameroon	27 September 1984	E/1990/5/Add.35 (E/C.12/1999/ SR.41-43)	E/1986/3/Add.8 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.6-7)	E/1990/5/Add.35 (E/C.12/1999/ SR.41-43)	Was due on 30 June 2001		
23. Canada	19 August 1976	E/1978/8/Add.32 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.1-2)	E/1980/6/Add.32 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.4 and 6)	E/1982/3/Add.34 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.13, 15 and 16)	E/1984/7/Add.28 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.8 and 11)	E/1990/6/Add.3 (E/C.12/1993/SR.6, 7 and 18)	
24. Cape Verde	6 November 1993	Overdue					
25. Central African Republic	8 August 1981	Overdue					
26. Chad	9 September 1995	Overdue					
27. Chile	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.10 and 28 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.8-9)	E/1980/6/Add.4 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.7)	E/1982/3/Add.40 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.12-13 and 16)	E/1984/7/Add.1 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.11-12)	E/1986/4/Add.18 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.12-13 and 16)	Overdue
28. China	27 June 2001	Due on 30 June 2003					
29. Colombia	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.17 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.15)	E/1986/3/Add.3 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.6 and 9)	E/1982/3/Add.36 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.15, 21 and 22)	E/1984/7/Add.21/ Rev.1 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.22 and 25)	E/1986/4/Add.25 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.12-14 and 17)	E/1990/7/Add.4 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.17, 18 and 25)
30. Congo	5 January 1984	Overdue (without report: E/C.12/2000/SR.16 and 17)					
31. Costa Rica	3 January 1976	E/1990/5/Add.3 (E/C.12/1990/SR.38, 40, 41 and 43)			Overdue		
32. Côte d'Ivoire	26 June 1992	Overdue					
33. Croatia	8 October 1991	E/1990/5/Add.46 (E/C.12/2001/SR.69, 70 and 71; E/C.12/1/Add.73).			Due on 30 June 2006		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
34. Cyprus	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.21 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.17)	E/1980/6/Add.3 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.6)	E/1982/3/Add.19 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.7-8)	E/1984/7/Add.13 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.18 and 22)	E/1986/4/Add.2 and 26 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.2, 3 and 5)	
35. Czech Republic	1 January 1993	E/1990/5/Add.47 (E/C.12/2002/SR.3-5; E/C.12/1/Add.76)			Due on 30 June 2007		
36. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	14 December 1981	E/1984/6/Add.7 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.21-22)	E/1986/3/Add.5 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.21-22)	E/1988/5/Add.6 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.6, 8 and 10)	E/1990/6/Add.35. Received on 9 April 2002		
37. Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 February 1977	E/1984/6/Add.18	E/1986/3/Add.7 (E/C.12/1988/SR.16-19)	E/1982/3/Add.41	Overdue		
38. Denmark	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.13 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.10)	E/1980/6/Add.15 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.12)	E/1982/3/Add.20 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.8-9)	E/1984/7/Add.11 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.17 and 21)	E/1986/4/Add.16 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.8-9)	
39. Dominica	17 September 1993	Overdue					
40. Dominican Republic	4 April 1978	E/1990/5/Add.4 (E/C.12/1990/SR.43-45 and 47)			E/1990/6/Add.7 (E/C.12/1996/SR.29 and 30) (E/C.12/1997/SR.29-31)		
41. Ecuador	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.1 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.4-5)	E/1986/3/Add.14 (E/C.12/1990/SR.37-39 and 42)	E/1988/5/Add.7	E/1984/7/Add.12 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.20 and 22)	Overdue	
42. Egypt	14 April 1982	E/1990/5/Add.38 (E/C.12/2000/SR.12, 13 and 14)			Due on 30 June 2003		
43. El Salvador	29 February 1980	E/1990/5/Add.25 (E/C.12/1996/SR.15, 16 and 18)			Overdue		
44. Equatorial Guinea	25 December 1987	Overdue					
45. Eritrea	17 July 2001	Due on 30 June 2003					
46. Estonia	21 January 1992	E/1990/5/Add.51. Received on 5 July 2001					
47. Ethiopia	11 September 1993	Overdue					
48. Finland	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.14 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.6)	E/1980/6/Add.11 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.10)	E/1982/3/Add.28 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.7-8)	E/1984/7/Add.14 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.17-18)	E/1986/4/Add.4 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.8-9 and 11)	E/1990/7/Add.1 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.11, 12 and 16)
49. France	4 February 1981	E/1984/6/Add.11 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.18-19 and 21)	E/1986/3/Add.10 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.12-13)	E/1982/3/Add.30 and Corr.1 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.5 and 7)	E/1990/6/Add.27 (E/C.12/2001/SR.67 and 68; E/C.12/1/Add.72)		
50. Gabon	21 April 1983	Overdue					
51. Gambia	29 March 1979	Overdue					

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
52. Georgia	3 August 1994	E/1990/5/Add.37 (E/C.12/2000/SR.3, 4 and 5)			E/1990/6/Add.31. Received on 19 June 2001		
53. Germany	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.8 and Corr.1 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.8) E/1978/8/Add.11 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.10)	E/1980/6/Add.6 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.8) E/1980/6/Add.10 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.10)	E/1982/3/Add.15 and Corr.1 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.5-6) E/1982/3/Add.14 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.17-18)	E/1984/7/Add.3 and 23 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.12 and 16) E/1984/7/Add.24 and Corr.1 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.22-23 and 25)	E/1986/4/Add.11 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.11, 12 and 14) E/1986/4/Add.10 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.19-20)	E/1990/7/Add.12 (E/C.12/1993/ SR.35, 36 and 46)
54. Ghana	7 December 2000	Was due on 30 June 2002					
55. Greece	16 August 1985	Overdue					
56. Grenada	6 December 1991	Overdue					
57. Guatemala	19 August 1988	E/1990/5/Add.24 (E/C.12/1996/SR.11-14)			E/1990/6/Add.34. Received on 27 March 2002		
58. Guinea	24 April 1978	Overdue					
59. Guinea-Bissau	2 October 1992	Overdue					
60. Guyana	15 May 1977	E/1990/5/Add.27 (Pending consideration)		E/1982/3/Add.5, 29 and 32 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.20 and 22 and E/1985/WG.1/ SR.6)			
61. Honduras	17 May 1981	E/1990/5/Add.40 (E/C.12/2001/SR.5-7; E/C.12/1/Add.57)			Due on 30 June 2006		
62. Hungary	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.7 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.7)	E/1980/6/Add.37 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.6-7 and 9)	E/1982/3/Add.10 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.14)	E/1984/7/Add.15 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.19 and 21)	E/1986/4/Add.1 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.6-7 and 9)	E/1990/7/Add.10 (E/C.12/1992/ SR.9, 12 and 21)
63. Iceland	22 November 1979	E/1990/5/Add.6 (E/C.12/1993/SR.29, 30, 31 and 46) E/1990/5/Add.14			E/1990/6/Add.15 (E/C.12/1999/SR.3-5)		
64. India	10 July 1979	E/1984/6/Add.13 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.20 and 24)	E/1980/6/Add.34 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.6 and 8)	E/1988/5/Add.5 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.16-17 and 19)	Overdue		
65. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3 January 1976	E/1990/5/Add.9 (E/C.12/1993/SR.7-9 and 20)		E/1982/3/Add.43 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.42, 43 and 45)	Overdue		
66. Iraq	3 January 1976	E/1984/6/Add.3 and 8 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.8 and 11)	E/1980/6/Add.14 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.12)	E/1982/3/Add.26 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.3-4)		E/1986/4/Add.3 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.8 and 11)	E/1990/7/Add.15 (E/C.12/1994/ SR.11 and 14)

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
67. Ireland	8 March 1990	E/1990/5/Add.34 (E/C.12/1999/SR.14-16)			E/1990/6/Add.29 (E/C.12/2002/SR.6 and 7; E/C.12/1/Add.77)		
68. Israel	3 January 1992	E/1990/5/Add.39 (E/C.12/1998/SR.31-33)			E/1990/6/Add.32. Received on 3 August 2001		
69. Italy	15 December 1978	E/1978/8/Add.34 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.3-4)	E/1980/6/Add.31 and 36 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.3 and 5)		E/1990/6/Add.2 (E/C.12/1992/SR.13, 14 and 21)		
70. Jamaica	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.27 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.20)	E/1986/3/Add.12 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.10-12 and 15)	E/1988/5/Add.3 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.10-12 and15)	E/1984/7/Add.30 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.10-12 and 15)	E/1990/6/Add.28 (E/C.12/2001/SR.73; E/C.12/1/Add.75)	
71. Japan	21 September 1979	E/1984/6/Add.6 and Corr.1 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.9-10)	E/1986/3/Add.4 and Corr.1 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.20-21 and 23)	E/1982/3/Add.7 (E/1982/WG.1 SR.12-13)	E/1990/6/Add.21 (E/C.12/2001/SR.42-43; E/C.12/1/Add.67)		
72. Jordan	3 January 1976	E/1984/6/Add.15 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.6-8)	E/1986/3/Add.6 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.8)	E/1982/3/Add.38/ Rev.1 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.30-32)	E/1990/6/Add.17 (E/C.12/2000/SR.30-31; E/C/12/1/Add.46)		
73. Kenya	3 January 1976	E/1990/5/Add.18			Overdue		
74. Kuwait	31 August 1996	Overdue					
75. Kyrgyzstan	7 January 1995	E/1990/5/Add.42 (E/C.12/2000/SR.42-44; E/C.12/1/Add.49)			Due on 30 June 2005		
76. Latvia	14 July 1992	Overdue					
77. Lebanon	3 January 1976	E/1990/5/Add.16 (E/C.12/1993/SR.14, 16 and 21)			Overdue		
78. Lesotho	9 December 1992	Overdue					
79. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 January 1976	E/1990/5/Add.26 (E/C.12/1997/SR.20-21)		E/1982/3/Add.6 and 25 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.16-17)	Overdue		
80. Liechtenstein	10 March 1999	Was due on 30 June 2001					
81. Lithuania	20 February 1992	Overdue					
82. Luxembourg	18 November 1983	E/1990/5/Add.1 (E/C.12/1990/SR.33-36)			E/1990/6/Add.9 (E/C.12/1997/SR.48 and 49)		
83. Madagascar	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.29 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.2)	E/1980/6/Add.39 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.2-3 and 5)	Overdue	E/1984/7/Add.19 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.14 and 18)	Overdue	
84. Malawi	22 March 1994	Overdue					
85. Mali	3 January 1976	Overdue					
86. Malta	13 December 1990	Overdue					
87. Mauritius	3 January 1976	E/1990/5/Add.21 (E/C.12/1995/SR.40, 41 and 43)			Overdue		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
88. Mexico	23 June 1981	E/1984/6/Add.2 and 10 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.24, 26 and 28)	E/1986/3/Add.13 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.6, 7 and 9)	E/1982/3/Add.8 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.14-15)	E/1990/6/Add.4 (E/C.12/1993/SR.32-35 and 49)		
89. Monaco	28 November 1997	Overdue					
90. Mongolia	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.6 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.7)	E/1980/6/Add.7 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.8-9)	E/1982/3/Add.11 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.15-16)	E/1984/7/Add.6 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.16 and 18)	E/1986/4/Add.9 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.5 and 7)	
91. Morocco	3 August 1979	E/1990/5/Add.13 (E/C.12/1994/SR.8-10)			E/1990/6/Add.20 (E/C.12/2000/SR.70-72)		
92. Namibia	28 February 1995	Overdue					
93. Nepal	14 August 1991	E/1990/5/Add.45 (E/C.12/2001/SR.44-46; E/C.12/1/Add.66)			Due on 30 June 2006		
94. Netherlands	11 March 1979	E/1984/6/Add.14 and 20 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.5-6) (E/C.12/1989/ SR.14-15)	E/1980/6/Add.33 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.4-6 and 8)	E/1982/3/Add.35 and 44 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.14 and 18) (E/C.12/1989/ SR.14-15)	E/1990/6/Add.11 E/1990/6/Add.12 (E/C.12/1998/ SR.13-17)	E/1986/4/Add.24 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.14-15)	E/1990/6/Add.13 (E/C.12/1998/ SR.13-17)
95. New Zealand	28 March 1979	E/1990/5/Add.5, E/1990/5/Add.11 and E/1990/5/Add.12 (E/C.12/1993/SR.24, 25, 26 and 40)			E/1990/6/Add.33. Received on 30 August 2001		
96. Nicaragua	12 June 1980	E/1984/6/Add.9 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.16-17 and 19)	E/1986/3/Add.15 (E/C.12/1993/ SR.27, 28 and 46)	E/1982/3/Add.31 and Corr.1 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.15)	Overdue		
97. Niger	7 June 1986	Overdue					
98. Nigeria	29 October 1993	E/1990/5/Add.31 (E/C.12/1998/SR.6-9)			Was due on 30 June 2000		
99. Norway	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.12 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.5)	E/1980/6/Add.5 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.14)	E/1982/3/Add.12 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.16)	E/1984/7/Add.16 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.19 and 22)	E/1986/4/Add.21 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.14-15)	E/1990/7/Add.7 (E/C.12/1992/ SR.4, 5 and 12)
100. Panama	8 June 1977	E/1984/6/Add.19 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.3, 5 and 8)	E/1980/6/Add.20 and 23 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.5)	E/1988/5/Add.9 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.3, 5 and 8)	E/1990/6/Add.24 (Pending consideration)	E/1986/4/Add.22 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.3, 5 and 8)	E/1990/6/Add.24 (E/C.12/2001/ SR.36; E/C.12/1/Add.64)
101. Paraguay	10 September 1992	E/1990/5/Add.23 (E/C.12/1996/SR.1, 2 and 4)			Overdue		
102. Peru	28 July 1978	E/1984/6/Add.5 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.11 and 18)	E/1990/5/Add.29 (E/C.12/1997/SR.15-17)		Overdue		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
103. Philippines	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.4 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.11)	E/1986/3/Add.17 (E/C.12/1995/ SR.11, 12 and 14)	E/1988/5/Add.2 (E/C.12/1990/ SR.8-9 and 11)	E/1984/7/Add.4 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.15 and 20)	Overdue	
104. Poland	18 June 1977	E/1978/8/Add.23 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.18-19)	E/1980/6/Add.12 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.11)	E/1982/3/Add.21 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.9-10)	E/1984/7/Add.26 and 27 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.25-27)	E/1986/4/Add.12 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.5-6)	E/1990/7/Add.9 (E/C.12/1992/ SR.6, 7 and 15)
105. Portugal	31 October 1978		E/1980/6/Add.35/ Rev.1 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.2 and 4)	E/1982/3/Add.27/ Rev.1 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.6 and 9)	E/1990/6/Add.6 (E/C.12/1995/SR.7, 8 and 10) E/1990/6/Add.8 (Macau) (E/C.12/1996/SR.31-33)		
106. Republic of Korea	10 July 1990	E/1990/5/Add.19 (E/C.12/1995/SR.3, 4 and 6)			E/1990/6/Add.23 (E/C.12/1/Add.12-14; E/C.12/1/Add.59)		
107. Republic of Moldova	26 March 1993	E/1990/5/Add.52. Received on 2 July 2001					
108. Romania	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.20 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.16-17)	E/1980/6/Add.1 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.5)	E/1982/3/Add.13 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.17-18)	E/1984/7/Add.17 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.10 and 13)	E/1986/4/Add.17 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.6)	E/1990/7/Add.14 (E/C.12/1994/ SR.5, 7 and 13)
109. Russian Federation	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.16 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.14)	E/1980/6/Add.17 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.14-15)	E/1982/3/Add.1 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.11-12)	E/1984/7/Add.7 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.9-10)	E/1986/4/Add.14 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.16-18)	E/1990/7/Add.8 (withdrawn)
110. Rwanda	3 January 1976	E/1984/6/Add.4 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.10 and 12)	E/1986/3/Add.1 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.16 and 19)	E/1982/3/Add.42 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.10-12)	E/1984/7/Add.29 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.10-12)	Overdue	
111. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 February 1982	Overdue					
112. San Marino	18 January 1986	Overdue					
113. Senegal	13 May 1978	E/1984/6/Add.22 (E/C.12/1993/ SR.37, 38 and 49)	E/1980/6/Add.13/ Rev.1 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.11)	E/1982/3/Add.17 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.14-16)	E/1990/6/Add.25 (E/C.12/2001/SR.32-33; E/C.12/1/Add.62)		
114. Seychelles	5 August 1982	Overdue					
115. Sierra Leone	23 November 1996	Overdue					
116. Slovakia	28 May 1993	E/1990/5/Add.49. Received on 2 March 2001					
117. Slovenia	6 July 1992	Overdue					

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
118. Solomon Islands	17 March 1982	Overdue (without report: E/C.12/1999/SR.9; E/C.12/1/Add.33) E/1990/5/Add.50. Received on 2 July 2001					
119. Somalia	24 April 1990	Overdue					
120. Spain	27 July 1977	E/1978/8/Add.26 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.20)	E/1980/6/Add.28 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.7)	E/1982/3/Add.22 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.10-11)	E/1984/7/Add.2 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.12 and 14)	E/1986/4/Add.6 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.10 and 13)	E/1990/7/Add.3 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.13, 14, 16 and 22)
121. Sri Lanka	1 September 1980	E/1990/5/Add.32 (E/C.12/1998/SR.3-5)			Due on 30 June 2003		
122. Sudan	June 1986	E/1990/5/Add.41 (E/C.12/2000/SR.38-41; E/C.12/1/Add.48)			Due on 30 June 2003		
123. Suriname	March 1977	E/1990/5/Add.20 (E/C.12/1995/SR.13, 15 and 16)			Overdue		
124. Sweden	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.5 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.15)	E/1980/6/Add.8 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.9)	E/1982/3/Add.2 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.19-20)	E/1984/7/Add.5 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.14 and 16)	E/1986/4/Add.13 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.10-11)	E/1990/7/Add.2 (E/C.12/1991/ SR.11-13 and 18)
125. Switzerland	18 September 1992	E/1990/5/Add.33 (E/C.12/1998/SR.37-39)			Overdue		
126. Syrian Arab Republic	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.25 and 31 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.2)	E/1980/6/Add.9 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.4)		E/1990/6/Add.1 (E/C.12/1991/SR.7, 9 and 11)		
127. Tajikistan	4 April 1999	Was due on 30 June 2001					
128. Thailand	5 December 1999	Was due on 30 June 2002					
129. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 September 1991	Overdue					
130. Togo	24 August 1984	Overdue (without report: E/C.12/2001/SR.19; E/C.12/1/Add.61)					
131. Trinidad and Tobago	8 March 1979	E/1984/6/Add.21	E/1986/3/Add.11 (E/C.12/1989/SR.17-19)	E/1988/5/Add.1	E/1990/6/Add.30 (E/C.12/2002/SR.15 and 16; E/C.12/1/Add.80)		
132. Tunisia	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.3 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.5-6)	E/1986/3/Add.9 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.9)		E/1990/6/Add.14 (E/C.12/1999/SR.17-19)		
133. Turkmenistan	1 August 1997	Overdue					
134. Uganda	21 April 1987	Overdue					
135. Ukraine	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.22 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.18)	E/1980/6/Add.24 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.5-6)	E/1982/3/Add.4 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.11-12)	E/1984/7/Add.9 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.13-15)	E/1986/4/Add.5 (E/C.12/1987/ SR.9-11)	E/1990/7/Add.11 (withdrawn)

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Initial reports*			*Second periodic reports*		
		Articles 6-9	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*	*Articles 6-9*	*Articles 10-12*	*Articles 13-15*
		(Summary records of consideration of reports)					
136. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 August 1976	E/1978/8/Add.9 and 30 (E/1980/WG.1/ SR.19 and E/1982/WG.1/ SR.1)	E/1980/6/Add.16 and Corr.1, Add.25 and Corr.1 and Add.26 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.16-17)	E/1982/3/Add.16 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.19-21)	E/1984/7/Add.20 (E/1985/WG.1/ SR.14 and 17)	E/1986/4/Add.23 (E/C.12/1989/ SR.16-17) E/1986/4/Add.27 E/1986/4/28 (E/C.12/1994/ SR.33-37)	E/1990/7/Add.16 (E/C.12/1994/ SR.33-37)
137. United Republic of Tanzania	11 September 1976	Overdue	E/1980/6/Add.2 (E/1981/WG.1/ SR.5)	Overdue			
138. Uruguay	3 January 1976	E/1990/5/Add.7 (E/C.12/1994/SR.3, 4, 6 and 13)			E/1990/6/Add.10 (E/C.12/1997/SR.42-44)		
139. Uzbekistan	28 December 1995	Overdue					
140. Venezuela	10 August 1978	E/1984/6/Add.1 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.7, 8 and 10)	E/1980/6/Add.38 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.2 and 5)	E/1982/3/Add.33 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.12, 17 and 18)	E/1990/6/Add.10 (E/C.12/2001/SR.3-5; E/C.12/1/Add.56)		
141. Viet Nam	24 December 1982	E/1990/5/Add.10 (E/C.12/1993/SR.9-11 and 19)			Overdue		
142. Yemen	9 May 1987	E/1990/5/Add.54. Received on 18 February 2002					
143. Yugoslavia	3 January 1976	E/1978/8/Add.35 (E/1982/WG.1/ SR.4 and 5)	E/1980/6/Add.30 (E/1983/WG.1/ SR.3)	E/1982/3/Add.39 (E/C.12/1988/ SR.14-15)	E/1984/7/Add.10 (E/1984/WG.1/ SR.16 and 18)	E/1990/6/Add.22 (Withdrawn)	
144. Zambia	10 July 1984	Overdue	E/1986/3/Add.2 (E/1986/WG.1/ SR.4, 5 and 7)	Overdue			
145. Zimbabwe	13 August 1991	E/1990/5/Add.28 (E/C.12/1997/SR.8-10 and 14)			Overdue		

Annex I *(continued)*

STATES PARTIES TO THE COVENANT AND STATUS OF SUBMISSION OF REPORTS
(as of 30 June 2002)

B. Third and fourth periodic reports

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Third periodic reports*	*Fourth periodic reports*
1. Afghanistan	24 April 1983		
2. Albania	4 January 1992		
3. Algeria	12 December 1989	Due on 30 June 2006	
4. Angola	10 April 1992		
5. Argentina	8 Noven er 1986		
6. Armenia	13 December 1993		
7. Australia	10 March 1976	E/1994/104/Add.22 (E/C.12/2000/SR.45-47; E/C.12/1/Add.50)	Due on 30 June 2005
8. Austria	10 December 1978	Was due on 30 June 1997	
9. Azerbaijan	13 November 1992		
10. Bangladesh	5 January 1999		
11. Barbados	3 January 1976		
12. Belarus	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.6 (E/C.12/1996/SR.34-36)	Was due on 30 June 1999
13. Belgium	21 July 1983	Due on 30 June 2005	
14. Benin	12 June 1992		
15. Bolivia	12 November 1982		
16. Bosnia and Herzegovina	6 March 1993		
17. Brazil	24 April 1992		
18. Bulgaria	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.16 (E/C.12/1999/SR.30-32)	Was due on 30 June 2001
19. Burkina Faso	4 April 1999		
20. Burundi	9 August 1990		
21. Cambodia	26 August 1992		
22. Cameroon	27 September 1984		
23. Canada	19 August 1976	E/1994/104/Add.17 (E/C.12/1998/SR.46-48)	Was due on 30 June 2000
24. Cape Verde	6 November 1993		
25. Central African Republic	8 August 1981		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Third periodic reports*	*Fourth periodic reports*
26. Chad	9 September 1995		
27. Chile	3 January 1976	Was due on 30 June 1994	
28. China	27 June 2001		
29. Colombia	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.2 (E/C.12/1995/SR.32-35)	E/C.12/4/Add.5 (E/C.12/2001/SR.61 and 62; E/C.12/1/Add.74); fifth periodic report due on 30 June 2006
30. Congo	5 January 1984		
31. Costa Rica	3 January 1976		
32. Côte d'Ivoire	26 June 1992		
33. Croatia	8 October 1991		
34. Cyprus	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.12 (E/C.12/1998/SR.34-36)	Was due on 30 June 1999
35. Czech Republic	1 January 1993		
36. Democratic People's Republic of Korea	14 December 1981		
37. Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 February 1977		
38. Denmark*	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.15 (E/C.12/1999/SR.11-13)	Was due on 30 June 1999
39. Dominica	17 September 1993		
40. Dominican Republic	4 April 1978	Was due on 30 June 1999	
41. Ecuador	3 January 1976		
42. Egypt	14 April 1982		
43. El Salvador	29 February 1980		
44. Equatorial Guinea	25 December 1987		
45. Eritrea	17 July 2001		
46. Estonia	21 January 1992		
47. Ethiopia	11 September 1993		
48. Finland	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.7 (E/C.12/1996/SR.37-40)	E/C.12/4/Add.1 (E/C.12/2000/SR.61-63); fifth periodic report due on 30 June 2005
49. France	4 February 1981	Due on 30 June 2006	
50. Gabon	21 April 1983		
51. Gambia	29 March 1979		
52. Georgia	3 August 1994		
53. Germany	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.14 (E/C.12/1998/SR.40-42)	E/C.12/4/Add.3 (E/C.12/2001/SR.48-49; E/C.12/1/Add.68) fifth periodic report due on 30 June 2006

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Third periodic reports*	*Fourth periodic reports*
54. Ghana	7 December 2000		
55. Greece	16 August 1985		
56. Grenada	6 December 1991		
57. Guatemala	19 August 1988		
58. Guinea	24 April 1978		
59. Guinea-Bissau	2 October 1992		
60. Guyana	15 May 1977		
61. Honduras	17 May 1981		
62. Hungary	3 January 1976	Was due on 30 June 1994	
63. Iceland	22 November 1979	E/1994/104/Add.25. Received on 8 October 2001	
64. India	10 July 1979		
65. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3 January 1976		
66. Iraq	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.9 (E/C.12/1997/SR.33-35)	Was due on 30 June 2000
67. Ireland	8 March 1990	Due on 30 June 2007	
68. Israel	3 January 1992		
69. Italy	15 December 1978	E/1994/104/Add.19 (E/C.12/2000/SR.6, 7 and 8; E/C.12/1/Add.43)	Due on 30 June 2005
70. Jamaica	3 January 1976	Due on 30 June 2003	
71. Japan	21 September 1979	Due on 30 June 2006	
72. Jordan	3 January 1976	Due on 30 June 2003	
73. Kenya	3 January 1976		
74. Kuwait	31 August 1996		
75. Kyrgyzstan	7 January 1995		
76. Latvia	14 July 1992		
77. Lebanon	3 January 1976		
78. Lesotho	9 December 1992		
79. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 January 1976		
80. Liechtenstein	10 March 1999		
81. Lithuania	20 February 1992		
82. Luxembourg	18 November 1983	E/1994/104/Add.24. Received on 23 July 2001	
83. Madagascar	3 January 1976		
84. Malawi	22 March 1994		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Third periodic reports*	*Fourth periodic reports*
85. Mali	3 January 1976		
86. Malta	13 December 1990		
87. Mauritius	3 January 1976		
88. Mexico	23 June 1981	E/1994/104/Add.18 (E/C.12/1999/SR.44-46)	
89. Monaco	28 November 1997		
90. Mongolia	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.21 (E/C.12/2000/SR.34-36; E/C.12/1/Add.47)	Due on 30 June 2003
91 Morocco	3 August 1979	Due on 30 June 2004	
92. Namibia	28 February 1995		
93. Nepal	14 August 1991		
94. Netherlands	11 March 1979	Was due on 30 June 1997	
95. New Zealand	28 March 1979		
96. Nicaragua	12 June 1980		
97. Niger	7 June 1986		
98. Nigeria	29 October 1993		
99. Norway	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.3 (E/C.12/1995/SR.34-37)	Was due on 30 June 1999
100. Panama	8 June 1977	Due on 30 June 2004	
101. Paraguay	10 September 1992		
102. Peru	28 July 1978		
103. Philippines	3 January 1976		
104. Poland	18 June 1977	E/1994/104/Add.13 (E/C.12/1998/SR.10-12)	Was due on 30 June 1999
105. Portugal	31 October 1978	E/1994/104/Add.20 (E/C.12//2000/SR.58-60)	Due on 30 June 2005
106. Republic of Korea	10 July 1990	Due on 30 June 2006	
107. Republic of Moldova	26 March 1993		
108. Romania	3 January 1976	Was due on 30 June 1994	
109. Russian Federation	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.8 (E/C.12/1997/SR.11-14)	E/C.12/4/Add.10. Received on 15 November 2001
110. Rwanda	3 January 1976		
111. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 February 1982		
112. San Marino	18 January 1986		
113. Senegal	13 May 1978	Due on 30 June 2003	
114. Seychelles	5 August 1982		
115. Sierra Leone	23 November 1996		
116. Slovakia	28 May 1993		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Third periodic reports*	*Fourth periodic reports*
117. Slovenia	6 July 1992		
118. Solomon Islands	17 March 1982		
119. Somalia	24 April 1990		
120. Spain	27 July 1977	E/1994/104/Add.5 (E/C.12/1996/SR.3-7)	Was due on 30 June 1999
121. Sri Lanka	11 September 1980		
122. Sudan	18 June 1986		
123. Suriname	28 March 1977		
124. Sweden	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.1 (E/C.12/1995/SR.13, 15 and 16)	E/C.12/4/Add.4 (E/C.12/2001/SR.61 and 62; E/C.12/1/Add.70); fifth periodic report due on 30 June 2006
125. Switzerland	18 September 1992		
126. Syrian Arab Republic	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.23 (E/C.12/2001/SR.34-35; E/C.12/1/Add.63)	Due on 30 June 2006
127. Tajikistan	4 April 1999		
128. Thailand	5 December 1999		
129. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	17 September 1991		
130. Togo	24 August 1984		
131. Trinidad and Tobago	8 March 1979	Due on 30 June 2007	
132. Tunisia	3 January 1976	Due on 30 June 2004	
133. Turkmenistan	1 August 1997		
134. Uganda	21 April 1987		
135. Ukraine	3 January 1976	E/1994/104/Add.4 (E/C.12/1995/SR.42, 44 and 45)	E/C.12/4/Add.2 (E/C.12/2001/SR.40-41; E/C.12/1/Add.65); fifth periodic report due on 30 June 2006
136. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 August 1976	E/1994/104/Add.10 (Hong Kong) (E/C.12/1996/SR.39, 41, 42 and 44) E/1994/104/Add.11 (E/C.12/1997/SR.36-38) (E/1994/104/Add.24 (dependent territories) Received on 13 April 2000)	E/C.12/4/Add.5; E/C.12/4/Add.7; E/C.12/4/Add.8 (E/C.12/2002/SR.11-13; E/C.12/1/Add.79); fifth periodic report due on 30 June 2007
137. United Republic of Tanzania	11 September 1976		
138. Uruguay	3 January 1976		
139. Uzbekistan	28 December 1995		

Annex I *(continued)*

State party	*Date of entry into force*	*Third periodic reports*	*Fourth periodic reports*
140. Venezuela	10 August 1978	Due on 30 June 2006	
141. Viet Nam	24 December 1982		
142. Yemen	9 May 1987		
143. Yugoslavia	3 January 1976		
144. Zambia	10 July 1984		
145. Zimbabwe	13 August 1991		

* Fourth periodic report was due on 30 June 1999. At the request of the Government of Denmark, the Committee, at its twenty-first session (1999), decided to extend the deadline for the submission of the fourth periodic report to 30 June 2001.